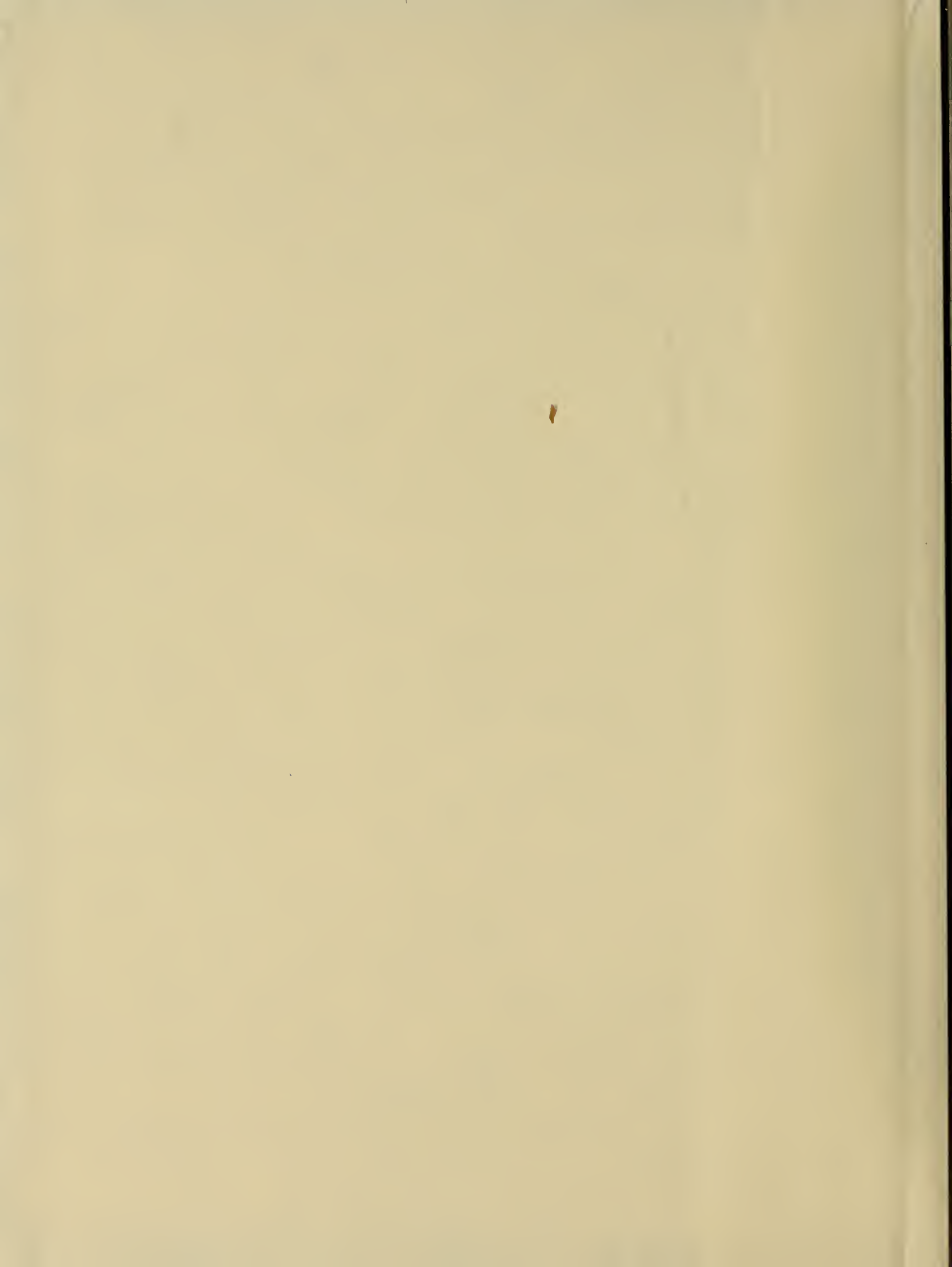


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1982

Census of  
Construction Industries

CC82-I-20

INDUSTRY SERIES

Water Well  
Drilling  
Special Trade  
Contractors

Industry 1781



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The publications  
from the 1982 Economic and  
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated  
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,  
Associate Director for Economic Fields.  
During her career at the Bureau of the  
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually  
directed efforts to improve  
the timeliness and accuracy of  
economic statistics.

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FINAL REPORT  
INDUSTRY SERIES

# 1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28  
Changed October 1986

## CHANGE SHEET

This revision is to table 4 in the original publications for Industry Series CC82-I-1 to 27 and table 8 for Industry Series CC82-I-28. In the stub, change 1982 (line 8) to read 1981 and 1981 (line 12) to read 1982.



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Census

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V.2

no. 20-28

# 1982

## Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-20

INDUSTRY SERIES

### Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1781

Issued November 1984



**U.S. Department of Commerce**  
**Malcolm Baldrige**, Secretary  
**Clarence J. Brown**, Deputy Secretary  
**Sidney Jones**, Under Secretary for  
Economic Affairs

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Economic Fields

John H. Berry, Assistant Director for  
Economic and Agriculture Censuses

## CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Leonora M. Gross, Chief

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**—Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries. Primary direction of the program was performed by Shirley Kallek, Associate Director for Economic Fields (until May 1983), Charles A. Waite, her successor, and Michael G. Farrell, Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses (until August 1984), and John H. Berry, his successor.

This report was prepared in the Construction Statistics Division under the general direction of Leonora M. Gross, Chief. Alan I. Blum, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Surveys, was responsible for the overall management of the census of construction industries. He guided the planning and implementation of the project and coordinated activities with other divisions.

A. William Visnansky supervised the preparation of this report. Barbara J. Hadden, Edward R. Glover, Otto G. Ricci, Marie Rustin-Sanhueza, and Shirley M. Baker made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems.

The computer processing system was developed and coordinated under the direction of Barbara M. Walter. Richard W. Swartz made significant contributions to the planning and development of the computer programs, and Herbert S. Isham was responsible for the implementation of those programs. The computer programs were also developed and written by John Sibley, Clifford Jordan, Linda M. Mersch, Adele Cerrelli, and Dan G. Sansbury. Mary D. Brady was responsible for most of the data preparation specifications and procedures. Matthew R. Golas was responsible for the coordination with the Computer Services Division. Johnnye Pringle was responsible for production control of the computer processing. Under the direction of Jesse Pollock, Edward K. Ricketts and Dennis K. Duke developed the sampling plans, some computer processing specifications, and quality control procedures.

Systems and procedures for mailout, receipt, correspondence, data input, industry classification, other clerical processing, administrative record processing, and quality control, along with the associated electronic computer programs, were developed in the Economic Surveys Division, W. Joel Richardson, Chief.

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## ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications<sup>1</sup> (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

## USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

<sup>1</sup>Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

## **AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES**

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

## **METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED**

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

## **CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES — SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION**

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.<sup>1</sup> This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

**Contract construction**—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

**Construction on their own account, for sale**—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

**Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries**—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.

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<sup>1</sup>Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

## ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

## SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

### Employer Firms

**Developing the sampling frame for employer firms**—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a firm to the proper economic census, but there were a number of firms for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Report, was mailed to all such firms, requesting information on the nature of the firm's activities. From the information reported, the firm was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction firms found in this way were identified as such, only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

**Selecting the employer sample**—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

**Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data**—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i}{n_c}$$

- where:  $x'_c$  is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.
- $x_i$  is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.
- $p_i$  is the selection probability of that firm.
- $n_c$  is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

**Reliability of employer statistics**—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimates directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used. The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for

establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

## **Nonemployer Firms**

**General**—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

**Qualifications to the nonemployer data**—Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

## **CENSUS REPORT FORMS**

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

## **DATA PROCESSING**

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding) and imputation for missing items or for the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

## **GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION**

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected SCSA's and SMSA's.

## **DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS**

The aggregate of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is

defined in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

## SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies), as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

## RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

## COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and

maintenance and repair work, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology. Their effect is not fully known.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- \* Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- \*\* All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ‡ Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

# Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employ- ment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction <sup>1</sup>	By speciali- zation in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment . . . . .	3					
End of year—total . . . . .	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment . . . . .	3					
Depreciation charges during the year— structures, machinery and equipment . . . . .	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures . . . . .	1, 3	1	5	6		
New structures—machinery and equipment . . . . .	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment . . . . .	3					
Communication services, payments for . . . . .	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number . . . . .	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number . . . . .	1, 2, 9					
Other employees—March . . . . .	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures . . . . .	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year . . . . .	2					
Number in business during the year . . . . .	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total . . . . .	1, 2, 9	1, 9	5	6		
Quarterly . . . . .	2, 9	9				
Inventories . . . . .	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels— payments for . . . . .	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees . . . . .	2					
Annual:						
All employees . . . . .	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers . . . . .	1, 2	1				
Other employees . . . . .	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for . . . . .	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages . . . . .	12					
Proprietors and working partners . . . . .	2					
Ratios, State . . . . .	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts . . . . .	2		5	6	11	
Construction receipts, total . . . . .	1, 2, 4	1	5	6	2, 7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others . . . . .	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2					
Net construction receipts . . . . .	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Value added . . . . .	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Rental payments:						
Total . . . . .	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment . . . . .	2					
For structures . . . . .	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities . . . . .	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment . . . . .	2					
Storage capacity for fuels <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for . . . . .	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

<sup>1</sup>Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

<sup>2</sup>Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

<sup>3</sup>Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.



# Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors

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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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# ARTICLE

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN C ON THE  
IMMUNE RESPONSE

BY DR. J. H. ROBERTS

Department of Medicine, University of  
California, Los Angeles

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# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in water well drilling, and servicing water wells. For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.<sup>1</sup>

During 1982, there were 3,551 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.<sup>2</sup> All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$1,032 million, of which \$1,014 million were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$29.0 million, leaving net construction receipts of about \$985 million. Value added for 1982 was \$578 million. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$374 million for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of \$51.1 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

<sup>1</sup>Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

<sup>2</sup>Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 11 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 52 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 23 percent from 1977 to a total of 17 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$249 million. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 5.8 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 6.3 million hours.

Payments of \$48.6 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 1,300 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

**Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1982							
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
United States .....	3 551	17 153	13 703	248 983	190 161	24 026	1 013 886	984 884
Alabama .....	42	184	145	2 288	1 632	278	12 696	12 175
Alaska .....	20	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Arizona .....	44	274	235	4 308	3 574	441	18 869	18 450
Arkansas .....	67	266	225	3 780	3 105	398	18 695	18 362
California .....	233	1 596	1 224	23 558	16 975	1 925	97 149	92 506
Colorado .....	63	353	284	5 653	4 421	553	22 265	21 871
Connecticut .....	42	191	152	1 743	1 503	208	9 430	9 336
Delaware .....	6	50	36	706	475	(D)	2 197	(D)
District of Columbia .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida .....	177	1 055	789	14 033	10 131	1 585	57 853	56 143
Georgia .....	107	404	348	4 886	4 052	668	25 152	24 744
Hawaii .....	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho .....	23	84	77	973	873	113	3 270	3 243
Illinois .....	99	437	320	7 831	5 794	505	27 039	26 544
Indiana .....	89	318	264	5 117	3 827	421	18 766	18 278
Iowa .....	46	172	119	2 515	1 767	222	8 547	8 197
Kansas .....	61	391	277	5 251	3 646	509	23 903	23 449
Kentucky .....	26	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Louisiana .....	45	330	279	4 760	3 666	497	18 031	16 387
Maine .....	28	79	68	*1 112	*945	80	3 651	3 341
Maryland .....	42	341	271	4 457	3 570	550	15 295	15 157
Massachusetts .....	38	197	162	2 896	2 503	301	11 900	11 707
Michigan .....	179	527	425	6 089	4 730	611	25 474	25 127
Minnesota .....	102	580	474	9 375	7 085	661	38 356	37 803
Mississippi .....	47	277	235	5 024	3 687	496	24 050	23 178
Missouri .....	83	317	246	4 835	3 621	422	23 431	22 442
Montana .....	55	187	171	2 042	1 799	243	9 052	8 969
Nebraska .....	96	521	422	7 503	5 893	740	33 765	33 095
Nevada .....	31	115	94	1 673	1 580	161	(D)	6 834
New Hampshire .....	32	99	79	1 537	1 182	132	6 084	5 851
New Jersey .....	53	384	308	7 800	5 682	593	27 751	26 188
New Mexico .....	67	171	153	1 964	1 764	181	8 362	8 263
New York .....	122	585	444	9 321	7 252	758	35 860	35 451
North Carolina .....	102	501	371	6 041	4 369	673	26 321	26 183
North Dakota .....	48	175	143	2 298	1 798	223	9 164	8 730
Ohio .....	109	427	347	6 877	5 057	652	24 627	24 196
Oklahoma .....	66	371	311	5 388	4 257	568	22 066	21 437
Oregon .....	59	159	124	2 006	1 523	121	7 157	7 075
Pennsylvania .....	116	557	413	8 416	6 394	727	28 956	28 524
Rhode Island .....	12	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	248	5 134	5 080
South Carolina .....	48	143	123	1 779	1 582	219	7 223	6 863
South Dakota .....	43	156	128	1 746	1 260	224	7 173	7 162
Tennessee .....	51	234	180	3 213	2 039	341	13 722	13 492
Texas .....	345	2 126	1 764	32 113	24 356	3 413	132 189	126 253
Utah .....	33	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Vermont .....	*16	*73	*54	*1 051	*870	*110	*2 997	*2 997
Virginia .....	99	438	355	5 354	4 013	616	22 744	22 522
Washington .....	88	334	265	4 674	3 926	432	19 374	19 021
West Virginia .....	29	71	69	*771	*753	*122	2 808	2 752
Wisconsin .....	80	297	216	4 035	2 977	332	16 447	16 016
Wyoming .....	30	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)

1982—Con.						1977			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††				
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	H	M	
577 507	425 165	29 001	10 758	33 820	524 010	22 352	1 090 418	628 789	2	2	5	U.S.
(D)	(D)	521	354	850	5 707	304	14 681	7 378	24	28	35	Ala.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	79	5 279	3 355	—	—	—	Alaska
10 902	7 574	418	313	643	10 603	297	17 254	10 850	17	15	11	Ariz.
10 475	8 000	333	124	388	6 771	330	15 945	9 147	18	16	26	Ark.
54 869	39 737	4 642	1 629	2 969	50 325	2 190	124 759	76 728	7	7	10	Calif.
13 213	8 675	394	139	821	15 484	594	30 321	17 329	15	14	14	Colo.
5 645	(D)	94	58	*148	3 088	239	9 060	5 679	27	27	54	Conn.
1 477	1 110	(D)	25	75	1 678	55	(D)	1 402	15	—	5	Del.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	D.C.
31 200	26 515	1 710	512	1 246	19 261	896	36 076	19 823	10	7	13	Fla.
14 094	10 698	408	113	358	11 729	544	21 327	10 977	16	15	19	Ga.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	Hawaii
1 829	1 426	*27	*17	99	2 251	218	13 269	8 225	39	37	35	Idaho
15 613	11 291	495	385	516	18 015	822	52 227	31 612	12	10	14	Ill.
11 092	7 272	488	41	472	10 092	517	23 620	13 803	16	14	25	Ind.
4 861	3 571	350	75	123	5 904	523	24 324	13 772	18	13	10	Iowa
14 665	9 251	454	201	717	13 075	596	33 514	19 937	16	8	5	Kans.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	159	5 349	3 270	—	—	—	Ky.
7 647	8 781	1 644	489	598	8 131	488	15 026	8 781	11	8	(W)	La.
*1 347	2 005	*310	23	153	(D)	112	5 210	3 239	37	36	31	Maine
8 482	(D)	*138	142	658	10 040	397	16 001	9 263	21	17	15	Md.
7 181	4 536	193	38	589	5 295	156	5 972	3 723	17	18	21	Mass.
14 570	10 848	347	241	383	14 741	858	43 149	23 107	13	12	7	Mich.
25 312	12 994	553	814	899	18 875	682	41 537	22 103	9	10	10	Minn.
14 413	9 010	872	127	1 412	10 251	363	16 561	9 037	12	9	14	Miss.
12 574	10 188	989	97	1 019	8 987	558	28 809	16 376	13	12	7	Mo.
4 784	4 204	*83	55	487	6 497	203	7 904	4 631	21	20	32	Mont.
18 676	15 470	670	204	1 189	16 075	1 091	75 295	38 117	11	9	17	Nebr.
3 600	3 831	(D)	22	212	8 266	158	9 176	5 582	25	29	5	Nev.
3 331	2 526	*232	31	53	3 710	147	5 711	3 366	25	24	(W)	N.H.
16 898	9 350	1 563	356	564	10 971	443	17 305	10 078	9	7	(W)	N.J.
4 879	3 390	*99	57	266	3 099	239	8 995	4 695	21	25	26	N. Mex.
20 489	15 192	409	344	1 337	15 457	651	26 419	15 630	12	10	28	N.Y.
14 140	12 206	138	123	*3 037	18 724	760	30 752	17 592	17	18	44	N.C.
4 713	4 216	*434	311	128	5 574	152	7 676	(D)	25	24	18	N. Dak.
16 012	9 344	430	214	563	13 206	524	21 773	12 070	14	11	13	Ohio
14 716	8 146	*628	169	1 785	9 875	202	8 268	4 538	21	20	38	Okla.
4 495	2 591	82	79	28	6 987	240	14 140	8 475	20	17	(W)	Oreg.
17 499	12 301	431	183	1 039	20 426	859	44 336	25 966	13	13	28	Pa.
3 644	(D)	54	(D)	(D)	1 726	109	4 977	3 271	—	12	—	R.I.
3 940	3 215	(S)	42	214	5 349	(D)	5 775	3 186	23	30	28	S.C.
4 222	2 954	*11	3	41	3 233	189	11 114	5 730	25	21	(W)	S. Dak.
7 648	6 203	230	138	901	10 252	350	14 658	9 483	22	17	6	Tenn.
68 350	59 668	5 936	1 500	4 424	52 112	1 745	74 513	40 722	7	6	10	Tex.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	177	8 093	5 543	—	—	—	Utah
*1 963	*1 218	—	*34	*145	3 950	113	4 611	2 743	52	53	47	Vt.
12 830	9 781	222	193	881	11 315	552	22 637	14 138	14	12	18	Va.
11 782	7 914	353	151	743	19 705	452	24 436	16 125	16	17	12	Wash.
1 556	*1 245	*56	*45	75	1 194	127	5 181	3 176	37	37	40	W. Va.
9 238	6 858	431	149	78	9 520	580	29 597	16 282	17	18	36	Wis.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	108	4 060	2 387	—	—	—	Wyo.

**Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year .....	3 551	4 305	4 159	4 115	3	3	5	4
Number of establishments in business at end of year .....	3 439	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners .....	1 633	2 900	3 239	3 796	5	5	6	4
All employees** .....	17 153	22 352	17 136	14 196	3	2	3	2
Construction workers:								
March .....	13 183	17 296	13 020	11 298	2	2	4	2
May .....	13 974	19 683	14 642	12 429	2	2	4	2
August .....	13 862	19 518	15 146	12 706	2	2	4	2
November .....	12 429	18 276	13 817	11 513	3	2	4	2
Average .....	13 703	18 720	14 598	12 367	2	2	4	2
Other employees:								
March .....	3 448	3 518	2 499	1 753	3	2	5	4
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March .....	5 850	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June .....	6 227	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September .....	6 303	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December .....	5 645	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked .....	24 026	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees .....	248 983	237 036	125 147	72 706	2	1	3	1
Payroll, construction workers .....	190 161	188 307	101 967	59 561	2	1	4	1
Payroll, other employees .....	58 821	48 730	23 180	13 174	2	2	3	2
First quarter payroll, all employees .....	60 129	49 963	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits .....	48 559	40 020	(NA)	(NA)	3	1	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures .....	34 246	28 803	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures .....	14 313	11 217	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts .....	1 031 674	1 118 330	556 965	327 514	2	2	4	2
Total construction receipts .....	1 013 886	1 090 418	534 171	318 690	2	2	4	2
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others .....	116 796	126 042	52 572	27 457	5	4	8	6
Land receipts <sup>1</sup> .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts .....	17 788	27 912	22 794	8 832	8	12	8	6
Net construction receipts† .....	984 884	1 077 767	523 128	311 282	2	2	4	2
Value added†† .....	577 507	628 789	325 847	190 033	2	2	4	2
Selected payments .....	454 167	489 541	231 118	137 435	2	2	4	2
Materials, components, and supplies <sup>2</sup> .....	374 019	435 442	220 075	130 026	2	2	4	2
Construction work subcontracted to others .....	29 001	12 651	11 043	7 422	3	4	9	5
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants .....	51 145	41 449	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity .....	3 430	3 481	(NA)	(NA)	5	2	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas .....	827	890	(NA)	(NA)	9	9	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol) .....	43 361	33 113	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases .....	3 526	3 965	(NA)	(NA)	6	4	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels <sup>3</sup> (thousand gallons) .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures .....	10 758	10 962	(NA)	(NA)	5	5	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment .....	6 262	8 173	4 042	2 857	5	7	8	7
For structures .....	4 496	2 789	(NA)	(NA)	6	4	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services .....	50 284	49 788	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services .....	9 294	7 309	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities .....	2 505	2 110	(NA)	(NA)	8	7	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment .....	38 483	40 369	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts .....	1 013 886	1 090 418	534 171	318 690	2	2	4	2
Government owned .....	177 264	176 967	110 082	53 446	8	3	6	3
Privately owned .....	836 621	913 451	424 089	103 272	3	2	4	3

<sup>1</sup>Date were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, date are included in other business receipts.

<sup>2</sup>For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

<sup>3</sup>Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

**Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	511 523	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	33 820	118 761	47 238	16 310	8	5	8	5
New -----	25 114	99 002	36 703	12 433	10	5	9	6
Used -----	8 705	19 760	10 535	3 877	10	7	11	10
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	21 333	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	524 010	506 643	261 987	(NA)	3	2	6	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	64 255	54 339	26 994	(NA)	4	3	11	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	65 432	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	2 222	8 127	3 645	1 716	20	18	20	16
New structures and related facilities -----	1 799	6 309	1 751	1 188	25	13	16	12
Used structures and related facilities -----	423	1 818	1 894	528	24	23	25	20
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	1 921	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	65 733	47 730	25 425	(NA)	7	4	12	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	5 764	2 319	1 502	(NA)	10	10	22	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	446 090	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	31 597	110 635	43 593	14 594	8	5	10	6
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	23 315	92 693	34 952	11 245	11	5	9	1
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use -----	9 233	24 348	(NA)	(NA)	8	10	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	8 281	17 942	8 641	3 349	9	6	12	11
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	19 411	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	458 276	458 913	236 562	(NA)	3	2	6	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	58 491	52 020	25 492	(NA)	4	3	9	(NA)

**Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
<b>All establishments:</b>		
Number .....	3 551	3
Total construction receipts .....	1 013 886	2
<b>Establishments with inventories:</b>		
Number .....	1 440	7
Total construction receipts .....	620 611	3
<b>Inventories<sup>1</sup>:</b>		
End of 1982, total .....	36 090	4
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve .....	579	35
Amount of LIFO reserve .....	535	37
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve .....	35 511	4
End of 1981, total .....	34 972	5
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve .....	533	38
Amount of LIFO reserve .....	*443	45
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve .....	34 439	5
<b>Establishments with no inventories:</b>		
Number .....	2 111	3
Total construction receipts .....	393 275	2

<sup>1</sup>Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

**Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								1,000 employees or more
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	
<b>1982</b>										
Number of establishments .....	3 551	2 517	640	267	109	14	4	-	-	-
All employees** .....	17 153	4 806	4 321	3 419	3 087	914	605	-	-	-
Payroll, all employees .....	248 983	50 781	57 296	51 885	59 077	18 588	11 355	-	-	-
Construction worker hours (thousands) .....	24 026	6 331	5 890	4 590	4 862	1 550	800	-	-	-
All business receipts .....	1 031 674	267 848	229 327	195 844	218 319	74 689	45 646	-	-	-
Total construction receipts .....	1 013 886	264 415	225 234	190 549	214 354	74 175	45 158	-	-	-
Net construction receipts† .....	984 884	258 752	221 644	185 557	206 511	68 837	43 583	-	-	-
Value added†† .....	577 507	146 319	130 647	108 389	126 112	39 190	26 848	-	-	-
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	425 165	115 865	95 089	82 462	84 364	30 161	17 223	-	-	-
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others .....	29 001	5 663	3 590	4 992	7 842	5 338	1 575	-	-	-
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures .....	10 758	2 172	2 490	2 093	2 030	1 239	732	-	-	-
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	33 820	9 394	7 465	5 752	7 171	2 437	1 600	-	-	-
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	524 010	156 200	140 088	100 057	89 682	21 998	15 985	-	-	-
<b>1977</b>										
All employees** .....	22 352	5 599	6 010	5 024	3 764	1 426	529	(D)	-	-
Total construction receipts .....	1 090 418	270 865	264 990	232 142	213 761	80 667	27 993	(D)	-	-
Value added†† .....	628 789	153 468	151 276	135 221	124 073	64 751	(D)	(D)	-	-
<b>1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)</b>										
All employees** .....	3	4	6	7	2	(W)	(W)	-	-	-
Net construction receipts† .....	2	4	6	5	1	(W)	(W)	-	-	-
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	8	24	19	11	10	(W)	(W)	-	-	-

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

**Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
<b>1982</b>											
Number of establishments .....	3 551	492	319	682	998	611	273	129	31	12	3
All employees** .....	17 153	526	424	1 244	3 195	3 707	2 839	2 747	1 185	817	466
Payroll, all employees .....	248 983	1 746	2 648	10 987	35 141	49 884	45 499	51 523	25 502	16 989	9 062
Construction worker hours (thousands) .....	24 026	415	474	1 651	4 081	5 071	4 219	4 079	2 088	1 330	614
All business receipts .....	1 031 674	(D)	17 923	51 895	160 734	211 287	181 761	195 684	100 142	112 247	(D)
Total construction receipts .....	1 013 886	6 574	11 257	51 141	158 539	208 186	177 213	190 936	98 463	75 419	36 156
Net construction receipts† .....	984 884	6 393	10 956	49 877	155 741	204 989	174 243	182 659	94 394	70 795	34 836
Value added†† .....	577 507	3 366	5 742	27 806	87 637	116 554	105 051	112 169	56 302	41 173	21 704
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	425 165	(D)	8 331	22 825	70 298	91 535	73 739	75 238	39 770	43 426	(D)
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others .....	29 001	181	301	1 264	2 798	3 197	2 970	8 277	4 069	4 624	1 320
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures .....	10 758	(S)	*59	330	1 602	2 028	2 021	1 921	1 186	959	632
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	33 820	176	163	1 188	4 673	10 012	5 015	5 966	2 760	2 692	1 173
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	524 010	4 068	6 041	29 551	99 249	142 775	85 200	89 060	33 542	23 014	11 508
<b>1977</b>											
All employees** .....	22 352	552	812	1 630	5 345	4 544	3 664	3 458	1 422	1924	(NA)
Total construction receipts .....	1 090 418	5 688	19 417	61 669	225 010	212 082	202 254	202 313	91 178	170 808	(NA)
Value added†† .....	628 789	3 209	10 382	33 114	130 057	121 120	116 186	122 221	92 501	(D)	(NA)
<b>1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)</b>											
All employees** .....	3	9	11	8	7	7	6	3	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts† .....	2	10	9	6	6	7	6	3	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	8	36	39	21	14	22	20	5	(W)	(W)	(W)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

†Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.

**Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Construction receipts			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column —		
	Total	New construction <sup>1</sup>	Maintenance and repair			
	A	B	C	A	B	C
<b>1982</b>						
<b>Total construction receipts†</b> .....	<b>1 013 886</b>	<b>688 150</b>	<b>325 735</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Building construction</b> .....	<b>236 067</b>	<b>165 976</b>	<b>70 091</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
Single-family houses .....	187 845	135 534	52 310	5	5	6
Single-family houses, detached .....	186 418	134 503	51 914	5	5	6
Single-family houses, attached .....	1 426	1 030	395	16	14	36
Other buildings .....	48 222	30 442	*17 781	2	18	41
<b>Nonbuilding construction</b> .....	<b>573 730</b>	<b>363 986</b>	<b>209 743</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Water mains and related facilities .....	549 036	345 555	203 481	3	3	3
Other nonbuilding construction .....	24 694	18 431	6 262	4	13	32
<b>Construction work, n.s.k.</b> .....	<b>204 088</b>	<b>158 187</b>	<b>45 900</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1977</b>						
<b>Total construction receipts†</b> .....	<b>1 090 418</b>	<b>872 427</b>	<b>217 991</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Building construction</b> .....	<b>(S)</b>	<b>(S)</b>	<b>(S)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Nonbuilding construction</b> .....	<b>(S)</b>	<b>(S)</b>	<b>(S)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>1</sup>For this industry, data for additions and alterations were not collected separately. These data are included with "New Construction."

**Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
<b>All establishments</b> .....	<b>3 551</b>	<b>17 153</b>	<b>248 983</b>	<b>1 013 886</b>	<b>909 744</b>	<b>984 884</b>	<b>577 507</b>	<b>29 001</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Establishments not specializing by type .....	137	1 125	18 811	66 788	(NA)	64 056	38 926	2 732	6	5	5
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more .....	3 414	16 027	230 171	947 098	909 744	920 828	538 581	26 269	3	2	4
<b>SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	<b>900</b>	<b>3 562</b>	<b>44 377</b>	<b>182 556</b>	<b>161 321</b>	<b>178 052</b>	<b>102 526</b>	<b>4 503</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization .....	426	1 569	18 541	80 513	80 513	77 174	43 817	3 339	9	8	16
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	190	685	8 190	35 476	32 998	35 071	20 441	404	14	13	25
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	93	314	4 451	18 795	15 554	18 554	10 985	240	17	17	29
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	117	411	4 789	20 372	15 245	20 095	11 211	276	17	16	36
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	68	528	8 077	26 326	16 426	26 097	15 384	229	15	12	20
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	*5	*55	328	1 073	581	1 059	687	*14	57	29	71
<b>WATER MAINS AND RELATED FACILITIES</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	<b>1 043</b>	<b>8 076</b>	<b>133 289</b>	<b>542 341</b>	<b>528 121</b>	<b>523 809</b>	<b>311 149</b>	<b>18 532</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization .....	965	7 443	122 141	496 223	496 223	480 890	282 774	15 333	3	3	5
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	*10	76	1 098	5 377	5 093	4 904	2 936	*473	29	32	52
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	13	134	2 575	8 405	6 882	8 252	5 535	153	18	17	18
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	*7	*45	*779	*3 670	*2 752	(D)	*2 488	(D)	50	54	-
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	34	271	5 072	18 385	11 330	(D)	10 837	(D)	17	12	-
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	*13	*106	1 624	*10 281	*5 839	*9 158	*6 577	*1 123	42	43	56

**Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With**

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers <sup>1</sup>	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers <sup>1</sup>	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>3 551</b>	<b>13 703</b>	<b>24 026</b>	<b>13 183</b>	<b>5 850</b>	<b>13 974</b>	<b>6 227</b>
Alabama .....	42	145	278	(D)	72	(D)	71
Alaska .....	20	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Arizona .....	44	235	441	264	121	253	111
Arkansas .....	67	225	398	226	102	245	105
California .....	233	1 224	1 925	1 236	465	1 309	501
Colorado .....	63	284	553	315	131	322	163
Connecticut .....	42	152	208	129	45	139	47
Delaware .....	6	36	(D)	38	(D)	40	(D)
District of Columbia .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida .....	177	789	1 585	802	431	818	410
Georgia .....	107	348	668	375	187	374	185
Hawaii .....	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho .....	23	77	113	*83	*28	80	*32
Illinois .....	99	320	505	291	118	323	127
Indiana .....	89	264	421	244	98	258	105
Iowa .....	46	119	222	105	53	120	56
Kansas .....	61	277	509	270	128	312	142
Kentucky .....	26	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Louisiana .....	45	279	497	292	132	292	131
Maine .....	28	68	80	*43	*16	67	*19
Maryland .....	42	271	550	256	126	245	125
Massachusetts .....	38	162	301	131	64	162	76
Michigan .....	179	425	611	296	118	425	157
Minnesota .....	102	474	661	366	127	467	165
Mississippi .....	47	235	496	292	159	261	138
Missouri .....	83	246	422	225	100	254	107
Montana .....	55	171	243	171	62	175	63
Nebraska .....	96	422	740	410	169	441	200
Nevada .....	31	94	161	86	38	90	41
New Hampshire .....	32	79	132	66	30	78	31
New Jersey .....	53	308	593	292	134	306	151
New Mexico .....	67	153	181	182	52	156	50
New York .....	122	444	758	403	176	456	191
North Carolina .....	102	371	673	360	153	366	176
North Dakota .....	48	143	223	112	40	149	62
Ohio .....	109	347	652	336	167	349	168
Oklahoma .....	66	311	568	315	145	275	130
Oregon .....	59	124	121	102	*31	111	*31
Pennsylvania .....	116	413	727	333	160	409	182
Rhode Island .....	12	(D)	248	80	55	83	58
South Carolina .....	48	123	219	123	58	134	59
South Dakota .....	43	128	224	122	54	151	65
Tennessee .....	51	180	341	165	81	178	91
Texas .....	345	1 764	3 413	1 769	843	1 780	881
Utah .....	33	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Vermont .....	*16	*54	*110	*49	*24	*49	*27
Virginia .....	99	355	616	333	142	354	157
Washington .....	88	265	432	228	94	245	102
West Virginia .....	29	69	*122	79	*36	64	*29
Wisconsin .....	80	216	332	181	74	245	100
Wyoming .....	30	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)

<sup>1</sup>Sum of construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

# Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—										Location of establishment
Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)											
H	I	J	K	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
13 862	6 303	12 429	5 645	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	U.S.
(D)	70	(D)	64	24	24	—	29	—	29	—	30	—	30	Ala.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Alaska
230	111	189	97	18	17	18	20	18	22	17	19	19	22	Ariz.
242	102	201	87	18	19	18	25	17	23	18	24	19	26	Ark.
1 227	518	1 043	440	7	7	8	8	9	9	7	9	6	10	Calif.
254	138	233	119	16	18	18	22	19	22	16	21	16	21	Colo.
159	56	169	59	28	25	31	33	29	33	27	32	29	32	Conn.
32	(D)	32	(D)	14	—	16	—	15	—	11	—	14	—	Del.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	D.C.
776	397	682	345	7	7	7	8	7	9	7	9	8	10	Fla.
335	158	271	136	16	17	16	20	16	20	17	21	17	22	Ga.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hawaii
66	*27	68	*24	39	38	45	50	39	47	37	48	40	49	Idaho
347	139	299	119	13	13	13	17	13	17	13	17	14	18	Ill.
271	115	245	103	17	17	17	24	16	23	16	21	16	22	Ind.
131	63	100	49	18	20	18	26	18	24	17	25	21	29	Iowa
303	133	214	106	14	12	14	15	16	15	16	15	16	18	Kans.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ky.
263	115	254	117	11	11	11	13	11	14	12	15	12	14	La.
72	*18	75	*25	37	39	41	63	37	59	39	60	35	51	Maine
242	130	335	167	21	21	20	23	21	23	20	23	32	33	Md.
164	83	153	77	16	17	16	21	16	21	16	20	19	24	Mass.
472	187	388	147	13	14	14	22	13	19	13	18	14	20	Mich.
551	201	456	166	10	13	12	21	10	17	8	14	10	17	Minn.
231	121	139	76	12	13	11	14	11	15	12	16	15	21	Miss.
248	105	247	109	13	14	14	20	14	20	13	19	12	18	Mo.
169	62	131	55	21	22	23	30	21	29	21	30	20	30	Mont.
430	196	375	172	11	11	11	14	11	14	11	14	10	14	Nebr.
101	48	83	33	24	27	23	34	25	33	24	31	25	36	Nev.
75	32	85	37	25	28	27	40	25	37	26	37	24	36	N.H.
309	155	303	152	9	9	9	12	8	11	9	12	9	12	N.J.
137	39	133	*38	23	26	21	31	21	31	23	40	30	49	N. Mex.
457	197	442	192	12	12	12	16	12	16	12	16	12	15	N.Y.
362	171	374	171	17	19	18	23	17	22	18	23	17	22	N.C.
151	62	137	58	26	27	27	39	23	31	30	36	27	34	N. Dak.
338	167	293	149	15	16	14	18	16	19	17	19	16	19	Ohio
373	167	250	123	23	22	21	24	18	22	32	28	24	27	Okla.
123	*30	113	*28	19	27	19	41	19	42	21	41	22	46	Oreg.
423	203	398	181	12	13	12	17	12	17	12	16	12	16	Pa.
93	67	93	67	—	7	5	8	5	8	9	11	9	11	R.I.
112	52	110	49	25	30	27	38	25	36	24	36	23	36	S.C.
129	57	116	*47	26	27	24	31	23	30	27	35	33	43	S. Dak.
169	87	166	81	21	22	21	25	20	25	20	26	22	27	Tenn.
1 747	897	1 593	790	7	7	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	9	Tex.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Utah
*58	*27	*54	*30	56	57	55	70	55	67	58	67	56	66	Vt.
363	158	347	157	13	14	13	18	13	17	15	18	14	18	Va.
295	129	252	107	15	15	16	22	16	20	15	18	15	20	Wash.
*64	*28	*59	*27	38	42	36	50	40	54	43	57	43	58	W. Va.
212	77	198	79	16	19	18	27	17	25	17	25	17	26	Wis.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wyo.

**Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/ 1977 (col A ÷ F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Construction receipts for work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State						
		Number	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	C	E	
United States -----	1 013 886	3 381	892 701	836	121 185	1 090 418	-7.0	2	2	
Alabama -----	19 550	41	11 705	12	7 845	16 032	21.9	16	26	25
Alaska -----	8 800	19	8 364	*6	436	5 279	66.7	30	32	23
Arizona -----	24 791	44	15 822	12	8 969	21 654	14.5	12	19	6
Arkansas -----	19 692	67	16 955	*12	2 737	15 166	29.8	15	17	35
California -----	93 197	232	92 312	12	885	127 582	-27.0	8	8	1
Colorado -----	19 538	62	17 175	13	2 363	26 818	-27.1	15	17	27
Connecticut -----	10 392	37	8 362	18	2 030	8 998	15.5	24	29	11
Delaware -----	2 257	6	1 900	11	357	2 026	11.4	12	13	15
District of Columbia -----	(D)	-	-	1	(D)	-	(D)	-	-	-
Florida -----	52 253	176	51 109	*13	1 144	36 495	43.2	9	9	28
Georgia -----	23 773	103	19 247	49	4 525	17 203	38.2	13	16	21
Hawaii -----	(D)	1	(D)	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
Idaho -----	5 824	23	2 997	34	2 827	11 828	-50.8	24	33	27
Illinois -----	29 249	99	25 844	38	3 404	52 618	-44.4	10	11	9
Indiana -----	22 264	89	16 265	33	5 998	22 479	-1.0	13	16	24
Iowa -----	8 448	46	7 425	20	1 023	23 036	-63.3	12	13	17
Kansas -----	24 273	60	20 404	*16	3 869	31 036	-21.8	9	10	22
Kentucky -----	10 577	24	7 795	19	2 781	6 349	66.6	27	36	11
Louisiana -----	19 909	45	16 241	19	3 667	14 326	39.0	7	9	17
Maine -----	3 946	28	*3 484	6	461	4 922	-19.8	36	41	15
Maryland -----	15 678	42	(D)	5	(D)	18 306	-14.4	17	-	-
Massachusetts -----	13 687	32	9 689	29	3 998	7 573	80.7	15	21	14
Michigan -----	30 046	178	25 457	20	4 589	45 826	-34.4	11	12	31
Minnesota -----	32 679	91	(D)	*10	(D)	42 601	-23.3	14	-	-
Mississippi -----	24 710	42	20 518	24	4 191	17 112	44.4	11	11	34
Missouri -----	21 273	60	15 995	8	*5 277	25 627	-17.0	15	14	42
Montana -----	8 392	55	8 230	*3	162	8 014	4.7	21	21	28
Nebraska -----	29 231	94	27 983	49	*1 248	71 254	-59.0	10	11	44
Nevada -----	11 046	31	6 480	15	4 566	10 357	6.7	18	31	15
New Hampshire -----	5 116	32	4 473	*10	643	7 089	-27.8	28	32	7
New Jersey -----	26 773	52	26 064	*11	709	17 091	56.6	7	8	32
New Mexico -----	9 958	67	8 035	19	1 922	11 536	-13.7	20	25	3
New York -----	36 889	122	32 970	18	3 918	29 209	26.3	9	10	36
North Carolina -----	22 008	92	21 570	*10	438	32 363	-32.0	20	21	3
North Dakota -----	9 944	48	8 571	7	1 372	7 281	36.6	22	26	33
Ohio -----	18 443	96	17 567	14	875	20 476	-9.9	14	15	32
Oklahoma -----	18 819	41	16 365	16	2 453	11 226	67.6	24	27	18
Oregon -----	6 128	59	5 256	8	871	14 274	-57.1	16	19	20
Pennsylvania -----	27 569	94	25 658	19	1 911	38 993	-29.3	11	12	37
Rhode Island -----	2 699	*11	2 426	3	273	(D)	(D)	23	26	(W)
South Carolina -----	14 554	48	7 137	21	7 417	10 487	38.8	15	28	12
South Dakota -----	6 351	42	6 068	7	282	12 387	-48.7	22	23	35
Tennessee -----	12 618	46	10 816	37	1 801	11 569	9.1	18	18	25
Texas -----	128 005	324	123 818	28	4 186	70 100	82.6	6	6	8
Utah -----	5 801	33	5 158	3	642	7 756	-25.2	17	19	(W)
Vermont -----	*1 868	*12	*1 564	3	303	4 633	-59.7	54	64	(W)
Virginia -----	22 807	98	21 562	19	1 245	19 513	16.9	12	13	36
Washington -----	19 051	88	17 013	*10	2 038	26 154	-27.2	17	19	14
West Virginia -----	4 167	29	2 493	21	1 674	6 489	-35.8	24	40	6
Wisconsin -----	17 649	80	15 562	23	2 086	31 926	-44.7	17	19	12
Wyoming -----	6 714	30	4 428	13	2 286	5 708	17.6	15	23	

**Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
<b>All kinds of business</b> .....	<b>1 031 674</b>	<b>1 118 330</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Heavy construction contractor.....	19 922	16 425	14	7
Electrical contractor.....	1 465	(NA)	31	(NA)
Elevator contractor.....	(D)	*1 610	-	48
Excavating and earthmoving contractor.....	1 837	(NA)	24	(NA)
Millwright.....	1 756	1 574	25	24
Plumbing contractor.....	15 164	13 843	11	5
Tile contractor, ceramic.....	1 115	*1 330	40	67
Water well drilling contractor.....	861 667	995 788	2	2
Wrecking and demolition contractor.....	(D)	(NA)	-	(NA)
Drilling test borings for building construction contractor.....	2 117	*1 026	30	65
Manufacturing.....	4 007	1 079	14	10
Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others.....	387	(NA)	8	(NA)
Retail trade.....	9 667	17 835	10	4
Wholesale trade.....	275	1 489	36	23
Other activities.....	111 348	48 368	6	10

**Table 12. Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years**

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
<b>AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT</b>				
Number of employees**.....	4.8	5.2	4.1	3
Number of construction workers.....	3.9	4.4	3.5	2
Number of all other employees.....	1.0	.8	.6	3
Payroll, all employees..... \$1,000..	70.1	55.1	30.1	2
Construction worker wages..... do..	53.6	43.7	24.5	2
Other employee salaries..... do..	16.6	11.3	5.6	2
All business receipts..... do..	290.5	259.8	133.9	2
Total construction receipts..... do..	285.5	253.3	128.4	2
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels..... do..	119.7	110.8	52.9	2
Construction work subcontracted to others..... do..	8.2	2.9	2.7	3
Capital expenditures, other than land..... do..	9.5	27.6	11.4	8
Gross book value of depreciable assets..... do..	147.6	117.7	63.0	3
<b>AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE</b>				
Payroll, all employees..... do..	14.5	10.6	7.3	2
All business receipts..... do..	60.2	50.0	32.5	2
Value added††..... do..	33.7	28.1	19.0	2
<b>AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER</b>				
Construction worker wages..... do..	13.9	10.1	7.0	2
Total construction receipts..... do..	74.0	58.3	36.6	2
Construction worker hours..... thousand..	1.8	(NA)	(NA)	2
<b>AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE</b>				
Other employee salaries..... \$1,000..	17.1	13.9	9.3	2
<b>AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS</b>				
Payroll, all employees.....	.240	.210	.230	2
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	.410	.430	.410	2
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others.....	.020	.010	.020	3
Capital expenditures, other than land.....	.030	.100	.080	8
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures.....	.010	.010	(NA)	5

**Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982**

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>4.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>.246</b>	<b>.419</b>	<b>.029</b>	<b>.033</b>	<b>.011</b>
Alabama .....	4.4	12.4	1.9	87.6	.180	(D)	.041	.067	.028
Alaska .....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Arizona .....	6.2	15.7	1.9	80.3	.228	.401	.022	.034	.017
Arkansas .....	4.0	14.2	1.8	83.1	.202	.428	.018	.021	.007
California .....	6.8	14.8	1.6	79.4	.242	.409	.048	.031	.017
Colorado .....	5.6	16.0	1.9	78.4	.254	.390	.018	.037	.006
Connecticut .....	4.5	9.1	1.4	62.0	.185	(D)	.010	.016	.006
Delaware .....	8.3	14.1	(D)	61.0	.321	.505	(D)	.034	.011
District of Columbia .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida .....	6.0	13.3	2.0	73.3	.243	.458	.030	.022	.009
Georgia .....	3.8	12.1	1.9	72.3	.194	.425	.016	.014	.004
Hawaii .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho .....	3.7	11.6	1.5	42.5	.298	.436	.008	.030	.005
Illinois .....	4.4	17.9	1.6	84.5	.290	.418	.018	.019	.014
Indiana .....	3.6	16.1	1.6	71.1	.273	.388	.026	.025	.002
Iowa .....	3.7	14.6	1.9	71.8	.294	.418	.041	.014	.009
Kansas .....	6.4	13.4	1.8	86.3	.220	.387	.019	.030	.008
Kentucky .....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Louisiana .....	7.3	14.4	1.8	64.6	.264	.487	.091	.033	.027
Maine .....	2.8	*14.1	1.2	53.7	*.305	.549	*.085	.042	.006
Maryland .....	8.1	13.1	2.0	56.4	.291	(D)	*.009	.043	.009
Massachusetts .....	5.2	14.7	1.9	73.5	.243	.381	.016	.049	.003
Michigan .....	2.9	11.6	1.4	59.9	.239	.426	.014	.015	.009
Minnesota .....	5.7	16.2	1.4	80.9	.244	.339	.014	.023	.021
Mississippi .....	5.9	18.1	2.1	102.3	.209	.375	.036	.059	.005
Missouri .....	3.8	15.3	1.7	95.2	.206	.435	.042	.043	.004
Montana .....	3.4	10.9	1.4	52.9	.226	.464	*.009	.054	.006
Nebraska .....	5.4	14.4	1.8	80.0	.222	.458	.020	.035	.006
Nevada .....	3.7	14.5	1.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire .....	3.1	15.5	1.7	77.0	.253	.415	*.038	.009	.005
New Jersey .....	7.2	20.3	1.9	90.1	.281	.337	.056	.020	.013
New Mexico .....	2.6	11.5	1.2	54.7	.235	.405	*.012	.032	.007
New York .....	4.8	15.9	1.7	80.8	.260	.424	.011	.037	.010
North Carolina .....	4.9	12.1	1.8	70.9	.230	.464	.005	*.115	.005
North Dakota .....	3.6	13.1	1.6	64.1	.251	.460	*.047	.014	.034
Ohio .....	3.9	16.1	1.9	71.0	.279	.379	.017	.023	.009
Oklahoma .....	5.6	14.5	1.8	71.0	.244	.369	*.028	.081	.008
Oregon .....	2.7	12.6	1.0	57.7	.280	.362	.011	.004	.011
Pennsylvania .....	4.8	15.1	1.8	70.1	.291	.425	.015	.036	.006
Rhode Island .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.011	(D)	(D)
South Carolina .....	3.0	12.4	1.8	58.7	.246	.445	(S)	.030	.006
South Dakota .....	3.6	11.2	1.8	56.0	.243	.412	*.002	.006	(W)
Tennessee .....	4.6	13.7	1.9	76.2	.234	.452	.017	.066	.010
Texas .....	6.2	15.1	1.9	74.9	.243	.451	.045	.033	.011
Utah .....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Vermont .....	*4.6	*14.4	*2.0	*55.5	*.351	*.406	-	*.048	*.011
Virginia .....	4.4	12.2	1.7	64.1	.235	.430	.010	.039	.008
Washington .....	3.8	14.0	1.6	73.1	.241	.408	.018	.038	.008
West Virginia .....	2.4	*10.9	*1.8	40.7	*.275	*.443	*.020	*.027	*.016
Wisconsin .....	3.7	13.6	1.5	76.1	.245	.417	.026	.005	.009
Wyoming .....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)

# APPENDIX A.

## Explanation of Terms

**Construction**—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

**Number of establishments in business during year**—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

**Number of establishments in business at end of year**—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

**Proprietors and working partners**—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

**All employees**—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

**Construction workers**—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

**Other employees**—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working supervisor level.

**Construction worker hours**—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

**Payroll**—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

**Employer costs for fringe benefits**—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.

**All business receipts**—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

**Total construction receipts**—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts.")

**Receipts for work subcontracted in from others**—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

**Land receipts**—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

**Other business receipts**—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

**Net construction receipts**—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

**Value added**—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

**Selected payments**—Represents the total of payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- payments made for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the parent company.
- payments made for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

**Storage capacity for fuels**—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

**Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures**—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

**Selected purchased services**—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

**Fixed assets and depreciation**—Refers to the value of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value-acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

**Capital expenditures**—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

**Value of inventories**—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

**Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (operative builders)** were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

**Ownership of construction projects**—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

**Types of construction**—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

#### Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.

- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipplers and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

**Location of construction work**—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.



## APPENDIX B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
<b>15</b>	<b>BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.</b>
<b>152</b>	<b>General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>1521</b>	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	<b>1731</b>	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>1522</b>	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	<b>174</b>	<b>Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>153</b>	<b>Operative Builders</b>	<b>1741</b>	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
<b>1531</b>	Operative Builders	<b>1742</b>	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>154</b>	<b>General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings</b>	<b>1743</b>	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>1541</b>	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	<b>175</b>	<b>Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>1542</b>	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	<b>1751</b>	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
<b>16</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS</b>	<b>1752</b>	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
<b>161</b>	<b>Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>1611</b>	Highway and Street Construction Contractors	<b>1761</b>	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>162</b>	<b>Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>1622</b>	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	<b>1771</b>	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>1623</b>	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	<b>178</b>	<b>Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>1629</b>	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	<b>1781</b>	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
<b>17</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>171</b>	<b>Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors</b>	<b>1791</b>	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
<b>1711</b>	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	<b>1793</b>	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>172</b>	<b>Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors</b>	<b>1794</b>	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>1721</b>	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	<b>1795</b>	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		<b>1796</b>	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		<b>1799</b>	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		<b>6552</b>	<b>SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES</b>



# **APPENDIX C.**

## **Geographic Divisions and States**

### **NEW ENGLAND STATES**

Connecticut  
Maine  
Massachusetts  
New Hampshire  
Rhode Island  
Vermont

### **MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES**

New Jersey  
New York  
Pennsylvania

### **EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES**

Illinois  
Indiana  
Michigan  
Ohio  
Wisconsin

### **WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES**

Iowa  
Kansas  
Minnesota  
Missouri  
Nebraska  
North Dakota  
South Dakota

### **SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES**

Delaware  
District of Columbia  
Florida  
Georgia  
Maryland

### **SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.**

North Carolina  
South Carolina  
Virginia  
West Virginia

### **EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES**

Alabama  
Kentucky  
Mississippi  
Tennessee

### **WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES**

Arkansas  
Louisiana  
Oklahoma  
Texas

### **MOUNTAIN STATES**

Arizona  
Colorado  
Idaho  
Montana  
Nevada  
New Mexico  
Utah  
Wyoming

### **PACIFIC STATES**

Alaska  
California  
Hawaii  
Oregon  
Washington

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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# PUBLICATION PROGRAM

## 1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

### Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 27 industry reports and 1 summary report. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

### Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

### Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

### Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for States grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

### Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

### Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

### Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

## OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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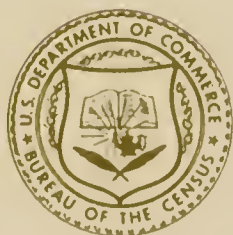
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